THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, *EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.*

SALISBURY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 27, 1838.

NO XVI, OF VOL. XIX. (NO. FROM COMMENCEMENT 984.)

TERMS OF CAROLINIAN.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Letters addressed to the Editors, must in all cases be post paid.

Exeutor's Sale.

THE subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Sarah Stone, late of Raleigh, deceased, will sell at public auction on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th days of October next, at her plantation, about ten miles East of Raleigh, all the crop of *Wheat, Corn and Fodder*, and all the stock of *Horses, Cattle, and Hogs*, and the *Plantation Utensils*, consisting of *Carts, Waggons, Ploughs*, &c.; and on Wednesday the 31st of October, at the same place, all the *Negroes* belonging to said Estate—forty-six in number—consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children, will be offered for sale. The negroes will be sold in *families*, pursuant to the directions of the Will.

Terms.—The crop and plantation utensils will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over $10—for $10 and under, *cash*. A part of the negroes, to the amount of about $5,000, will be sold on a credit of 6 months, for notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, at Raleigh; and the balance will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date.—Bond and satisfactory security will be required for the purchase money, before the property is delivered.

D. W. STONE.

Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3, 1838. 14: 6t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MONROE, deceased, either by Note or book account, are requested to call and pay the same without delay, and all those to whom the said George Monroe, dec'd. are indebted, are requested to present their accounts within the time prescribed by Law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar against their recovery.

JAMES OWENS, admr.

Sept. 18, 1838.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its next Session, for an "act to incorporate the Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy,"

August 30, 1838, tml.

NOTICE.

I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yadkin Manufacturing Company, or by some other name.

CHARLES FISHER.

September 5, 1838. tml.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd, at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an Act to charter a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mill.

JOSEPH HALL.

Sept. 20, 1838. tml

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that appliation will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish offices of the County Court of Rowan

JACOB HOLDSHOUSER,
J. GOODMAN.
DAVID FRALEY.

September 20, 1838. tml

NOTICE!

THE Subscribers, Administrators of the Estate of *John Furr*, dec'd. will proceed to sell, on Tuesday, the 2d. day of October, next, at the late residence of the dec'd., **seven negroes**, a woman and six children; the same being property left by said dec'd., and sold for a division amongst the Legatees.—A reasonable credit will be given to purchasers.

JAMES YOUNG,
ALLISON FURR, } Adm'rs.

Cabarrus co., Aug. 30, 1838. 12:4t

Geelicke's Matchless Sanative.

The above medicine is for sale at the Post Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County.

By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound.

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchel.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838. tf

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures,

For Sale at the Post Office, *Fullstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

We extract the following from an article which appeared some months since in the Portland Orion, which forcibly illustrates, by a reference to well-authenticated facts, the principle that *man is never too old to learn*:

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learnt to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city, especially if they should take it into their heads to thrum a guitar under a lady's window, which Socrates did not do, but only learnt to play upon some instrument of his time, not a guitar, for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men at thirty and forty have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter College. A fine comment upon their love of letters, truly.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of the Latin. Many of our young lawyers, not thirty years of age, think that *nisi prius, scire facias*, &c. are English expressions: and if you tell them that a knowledge of the Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their profession, they will reply that they are *too old* to think of learning Latin.

Boccacio was thirty-five years old when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Boccacio, who are dying of ennui and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are *too old*.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of leaving their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings who was under forty years of age!

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our *college-learnt* men have ever looked into their classics since their graduation?

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death. Most of our merchants and lawyers of twenty-five, thirty, and forty years of age, are obliged to apply to a teacher to translate a business letter written in the French language, which might be learnt in the tenth part of the time required for the study of the Dutch—and all because they are *too old to learn*.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year. How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! But they are *too old to learn*.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that, indeed, he began it late but he should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study, and struck out into an entirely new pursuit, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, *I am too old to study*.

ICHABOD AND THE BULL.

The following account of Mister Ichabod Wing's first attempt to preach in the town of ———, in New England, is condensed from a most authentic statement:

The congregation met, and the meeting house was filled, but the minister put it off terribly. The bell kept tolling and tolling and the people thought it never would be done. They yawned and stared about and kept peeping out of the windows—just as if they expected he would come sooner for that. At last Deacon Sneaks got up and spoke to 'Squire Barleycorn—

'Squire, where is the minister?'

'Really, Deacon I don't know. He came out of my house just after me but he walked so slow I got out of sight of him.'

'It's very strange he don't come.'

'Very strange.'

Here, Miss Deborah Peepabout, an elderly lady, who held the opinion of Paul Pry, that 'the spirit of inquiry is the grand characteristic of the age in which we live,' and who also felt a particular sympathy in the fate of all unmarried men, thrust her long nose between the Deacon and the Squire, and asked—

'Law me! Deacon—Squire—why don't the minister come?'

Then Miss Martha Busybody, eyeing the Deacon, the Squire and Miss Peepabout, engaged in colloquy, wriggled herself into their company and asked the same question.

Then another and another and another followed the example, and there was quickly a knot of people gathered round the Deacon and the 'Squire, all asking questions which nobody could answer. The whole congregation was in a buzz-buzzing. Every one was asking where the minister was, although every one knew that all the rest were just as ignorant as himself.

Bill Muggs, the sexton, kept tugging away at the bell rope, till he had tolled the people out of patience;—but we must leave the bell tolling, and the sexton fretting, and the Deacon and the 'Squire and the old maids, and all the rest of the congregation on the tenter-hooks of suspense, and go back to see what had become of our friend Ichabod.

Ichabod had slackened his pace after leaving the house and had fallen into a sort of reverie. Finding himself rather late before he got near the church, he resolved to make a short cut across a field where the road made an angle; so jumping over a stone wall, he steered directly for the church, but had not proceeded many paces when he was startled by a most savage and unmusical boo booing sound in a tone of the deepest bass he ever heard. Lifting up his eyes he beheld a furious bull making at him with all speed and bellowing like mad. It is needless to say that he took to his heels; the bull made after him, and Ichabod put on with all the fleetness he could exert. Four legs are better than two, and it was soon evident that the quadruped would win the race. Ichabod found he could not reach the wall before the bull would be up with him. 'Now,' thought he, 'it is all over with me!' His shoes flew off; but the bull kept on. He dropped his hat, but the stratagem did not take; the bull was not to be made a fool of. He threw his sermon behind him, but with no better success; the bull was not to be reasoned with; he gave the manuscript a whisk with his tail and scattered it to the four winds.

'I'm gone!' 'I'm gone!' said Ichabod, for the bull was close behind him—at this instant he espied an apple tree close at hand—and summoning all his mental strength he made a desperate leap and was fortunate enough to spring into the tree at the moment the bull was at his heels.

Here was an unlooked for deliverance, but unluckily the bull was not so easily got rid of.—Though disappointed of his prey he kept about the tree with such a menacing disposition that Ichabod dared not descend. It seemed as if the malicious animal knew he kept a congregation waiting, he stuck to the spot with such pertinacity. For two mortal hours did the unlucky Ichabod sit perched upon the tree in sight of the church. Every minute seemed an age to him. He heard the bell toll, toll, toll, and each stroke seemed the funeral knell to his hopes.

He pictured to his fancy a crowded congregation waiting in anxious suspense, and lost in wonder and amazement at his non-appearance. 'Alas!' said he to himself—

'I hear a voice you cannot hear
Which bids me thus delay;
I see the horns you cannot see
Which force me here to stay.'

He saw the congregation come out of the church and scatter hither and thither like sheep without a shepherd, yet he durst not leave the apple-tree because there was, not a lion, but a bull in the way.

The congregation were at last fairly tired out. Two hours had they waited and no parson came. The sexton left off tolling the bell, and indeed it was quite time, for he had nearly worn the rope off. The people came out of the church, having, after two hours debating on the matter, come to the conclusion that there would be no sermon, and that there was good ground for alarm as to the fate of the minister. They sent off parties east, west, north, and south, to explore the country, and presently Ichabod discovered a crowd along the road headed by the Deacon and the Sexton. Ichabod mustered all the strength of his lungs and hawled out to them like seven watchmen upon a tower.—The whole party came to a halt and gazed around with astonishment and fear; at length they spied something snugly roosted in the apple tree; they took it at first for a huge black turkey-cock, but on nearer approach they found it to be no other than poor Ichabod.

Now the bull, just at that moment, happened to be pawing and snuffing with his nose on the other side of the tree, so that he was hidden from the party by a thorn bush at its foot. The people seeing Ichabod perched on high in the same manner, were struck dumb with amazement for a few moments. Was the poor man bewitched? or had he run mad, or what had possessed him to spend the afternoon dangling like a scare-crow in the bough of an apple tree. For some moments no one dared advance a step further or speak a single word. At last Bill Muggs plucked up courage and advanced to the stone wall. He was an old sailor, who, within a few years, had taken his land tacks aboard and seated himself up in the bush: he took up the trade of a sexton because it consisted in pulling a rope. On this occasion he undertook to be spokesman of the party, for the Deacon was absolutely frightened. Bill put his head over the wall, clasped his hand up to the corner of his mouth, and sung out—

'Halloo, ahoy.'

Ichabod lifted up his voice like an owl in the desert, and exclaimed! 'Come along! come along, save me!'

'Blast your eye-balls,' said Bill, chawing a huge quid of tobacco out of his mouth and throwing it slap upon the ground. 'why don't you save yourself?'

'I can't, I can't,' said Ichabod. 'Drive him away—drive him away.'

By this time some of the party, and the Deacon among the rest, had got over the wall, and were advancing towards the tree, staring and wondering to hear the man talk in such an unaccountable manner.

'Come down, come down,' said the Deacon, 'What have you been doing all the afternoon in Col. Shute's orchard?'

'Ay, ay,' said Bill, 'what are you about there aloft without hat and shoes? looking for all the world like a half starved monkey sitting in a lee backstay?'

At this moment the party had got nearly up to the tree. 'Look out, look out,' cried Ichabod, 'he's coming!' They had no time to ask who it was that was coming, for before the words were fairly out of his mouth, they heard a furious bellow and bounce; in an instant the bull was among them! Heavens, what a scampering! The whole squad took to flight quicker than a flock of wild ducks on hearing a shot. The Deacon lost his hat and wig, and captain Blueberry ran out of his boots which were a little too large for him. Divers other accidents happened. The greatest catastrophes were those of Squire Snakeroot and Lieutenant Darling. The Squire being pursy and short-winded, was overtaken by the bull, and received a tremendous butt in the rear which disabled him so that he could not sit down without a double cushion for a fortnight. The bull, after knocking him over, ran off after the others, and the Squire made a shift to climb up the tree and take sides with Ichabod.

The Lieutenant's was a more frightful case.—He was a short, fat, thick-set, duck-legged fellow, and happened to be dressed in a pair of stout, old-fashioned leather breeches. The bull having floored the Squire, came, in the twinkling of a bed post, upon the Lieutenant who was waddling off in double quick time. The bull hit him a poke behind, intending to serve him as he did the Squire, but one of his horns catching in the waistband of the Lieutenant's inexpressibles, he was taken off his legs in an instant and whisked off upon the bull's horns. Away went the bull scouring after the fugitives, with the unfortunate Lieutenant dangling by the waistband, and fairly out of his wits with terror. His capers in the air were only brought to an end by the bull's bringing up butt against the stone wall, and pitching the Lieutenant completely over into the road.

The rest of the party got over the wall without any help, and escaped the fury of the animal. And now commenced a regular set-to: The party armed themselves with stones and clubs and began a pitched battle with the bull for the deliverance of Ichabod. Thumps, bangs, pokes, and missiles of every description, were showered upon the sides of the beast, who shook his redoubtable horns, flourished his tail, and ran bustling and bellowing here and there, wherever the attack was hottest. Ichabod and the Squire meantime shouting from their citadel in the apple tree, cheering on the assailants, and attacking the rear of the bull by pelting bits with small shot in the shape of winter pippins.

This holy war lasted for three quarters of an hour, and the bull seemed likely to win the day. Ichabod fancied himself already reduced to the necessity of taking up his quarters in the tree for the night; but luckily at this moment a reinforcement arrived, and the bull began slowly to retreat; the assailants, headed by Bill Muggs, pressed their advantage, carried the stone wall by *escalade*, formed a solid column, and in a short time the bull was driven from the field without the loss of a single man. 'And thus the victory being achieved, Ichabod came down from the tree.

But it was all over with him. His sermon was gone, the afternoon was gone; and he soon found that his hopes in a pulpit, were gone. The bull was never out of his mind. He never had the courage to attempt another sermon, and at the very thought he imagines, to this day, he hears a boo-boo-ing and sees a pair of horns.

A CITY ALDERMAN AND MR. SMITH—A STREET INCIDENT.

One of our City Aldermen was "homeward bound" the other evening. As he turned the western corner of Washington square, a gentleman overtook him, and inserting his arm beneath the left one of the Official, very politely remarked,

"It is a pleasant evening, Alderman, how are you?"

"Quite well, sir, how are you?"

"Very well, Alderman, how's your family?"

"They are all well, sir, I thank you."

"Glad to hear it, Alderman; your health too is much improved by your trip to New York. You look very much mended. I may say, Alderman, you're fat."

"Well, I don't know how that is—but really, I have not the chance of returning the compliment, as I cannot now recollect, where I have had the pleasure of knowing you before."

"Well, that's quite likely. You know, Alderman, we young fellows have the advantage of recollecting those who are well known as the old city standards."

"Yes, yes, I dare say I have seen you many a time."

"Why Alderman, my name is Smith, *William* Smith; and I last saw you at the wedding of Miss ——."

"Oh, I recollect now, I think; that was a pleasant party indeed."

"It was so, Alderman, and I was glad to see you enjoy yourself so; but I must wish you a good night (withdrawing his arm, and turning round Sixth street.")

The Alderman wended his way home, pondering over in his mind who Mr. Smith was. He reached his parlor, and, as is his wont, he went to take out his watch to place it up for the night, when he discovered that Mr. Smith, Mr. *William* Smith, had cut a ribbond by which two large seals were suspended, and walked off, perhaps to form another acquaintance with some other City Alderman, who carries *seals*.—*Saturday Eve Cour.*

Persons who cannot get sweet butter, and are more particular about their butter than their bread, will do well to attend to the information contained in the following scrap, communicated by a learned professor of natural philosophy at Caen, in Normandy—it being the valuable result of many laborious experiments.

"Let the butter be melted and skimmed, and put into it a piece of bread well roasted on every side; in a minute or two the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell, but the bread will become fetid."

AGRICULTURAL.

DEEP PLOUGHING.

[*Continued from last week.*]

Let them reflect on the immense labour that has been bestowed in the Southern states, in the business of raising great hills about Indian corn. It is now acknowledged, with good reason, by many of the best planters, that it is altogether useless in promoting the growth of the corn; but say they, it is absolutely necessary to raise a small hill, to prevent the corn from falling, by storms of wind and rain. Let us try the wisdom of this improved mode.—Every one who has paid attention to the growth of corn, must have observed, that before about the time it arrives at the state of dough, it is sure to send out a circle of strong roots just at or a little above the surface; these are the supports of nature; and so well are they adapted to the purpose, that we seldom see a stalk torn up by the roots, except where the earth is previously washed from about them. If left alone, there is no other danger to be apprehended than from the breaking of the stalks, which indeed, sometimes happens, and which hilling does not prevent. If it is beat down by wind and rain, when the wind ceases and the blades are released from their burden of moisture, it will of course rise. But the officious planter must do something to assist nature. He accordingly raises a hill; how does it affect the plant? Let him observe it soon after, and he will discover he has effected his aim; that nature, feeling herself wounded, is endeavouring to repair the injury, by sending a part of the *nutritive juices* provided for the support of the shoots above, for the purpose of shooting out a *new set of braces* above the *new raised hill*.—This takes time, and frequently before the new roots have taken hold in the earth, a gust of wind and rain comes on; the consequence of which is, that the hill soon becomes softened by the rain, and the wind at the same time pressing the stalk against it, it gives way and leaves an opening behind the stalk; this opening is instantly filled by the rain, loosening the earth into it, and the stalk secured as far as it has gone; another blast forces it still lower, and the same effect succeeds behind it; when the storm is over, we find the stalk fixed precisely at that point of depression, at which the hardest blast of wind left it, after the hill became wet. This is the present *improved* mode of hilling corn.

Let them reflect on the present mode of *supporting* their *stock*, which is principally from the *corn-house*; by neglecting the culture of *grass*, the stock is maintained (if well maintained) at more than *double* the *expense* that it might be by a proper attention to grass; and the land at the same time reduced to *poverty*, that other will be enriched by such attention.

Now my friends, view yourselves impartially in the mirror thus held up to you, and I believe you will cease to wonder, that you have not long since discovered the advantages of *deep ploughing*.

Hitherto I have treated of the beneficial effects to be derived from *deep tillage abstractedly*, and no further than abundant corroborating proofs will substantiate; but believing as I do, that if ever a material reformation takes place in *American agriculture*, that this will be the *basis*; I am induced to offer a few hints for consideration, respecting the probable advantages that may be derived from the practice, when combined with other necessary improvements; such as a due attention to manure, rotation of crops, &c. &c.

By a proper attention to these things may we not reasonably hope for the speedy fertilization of thousands of acres of exhausted old fields, that now will not pay for enclosing! To effect which I would propose, the *system* by which they have been reduced to their present state of poverty, be in all points *reversed*. They have been reduced by shallow ploughing, an *ill chosen* rotation of crops and a total neglect of *manure*. Let them be recruited by deep ploughing, a *favorable rotation, and all the manure* which the best management will afford them. My plan would be this; break up the ground in the fall, ploughing at least eight inches deep: if level throw it into ridges, if hilly; begin at the base and surround the hill, if the situation will admit; if not, turn a furrow down the hill and let the plough return light; for if the furrows are attempted to be turned against the hill, it will not be effectually done, and the whole business will be thereby marred. In the spring, plough and harrow as often as convenient, or the state of the ground seems to require; always keeping to the same depth: If a sufficient quantity of manure is in readines, the last ploughing should turn in from twenty-five to thirty large cart-loads per acre; then plant with potatoes; after they are dug in the fall, either sow down in wheat, and barly in the spring red clover-seed; or let it lie over winter, and sow in the spring, barley or oats and clover.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.

The following practical obversations, contained in a letter from Noah Webster, Esq. have been published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

It is the practice with some persons to pick apples in October, and spread them on the floor of an upper room. This practice is said to render apples more durable, by drying them. But I can affirm this to be a mistake. Apples, after remaining on the trees as long as safety from the frost will admit, should be taken directly from trees to close casks, and kept dry and cool as possible. If suffered to lie on the floor for weeeks, they wither and lose their flavor, without acquiring any additional durability. The best mode of preserving apples for spring use, I have found to be, the putting them in dry sand as soon as picked. For this purpose, dry sand in the heat of summer, and late in October put down the apples in layers, with a covering of sand upon each layer. The singular advantages of this mode of treatment are these; 1st, the

keeps the apples *from* the air, which is essential to their preservation. 2d. The mild checks the evaporation of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples, (and some there will be,) is absorbed by the mud; so that the apples are kept dry, and mildewiness is prevented. Apples in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stem look as if just separated from the twig.

MORAL DEPARTMENT.

Religion.—Man, in whatever state he may be considered, as well in every period and vicissitude of life experiences in religion an efficacious antidote against the ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts the darts of his enemies and an asylum into which they can never enter. In every event of fortune it excites in his soul a sublimity of ideas, by pointing out to him the just Judge, who, as an attentive spectator of his conflicts, is about to reward him with His inestimable approbation. Religion also, in the darkest tempest, appears to man as the Iris of peace, and, dissipating the dark and angry storm, restores the wished-for calm, and brings him to the port of safety.

TO NIAGARA.

Written at the First View of the Falls, August 13th, 1838. [BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Hail! monarch of the world of Floods, whose majesty and might
First dazzle then enrapture, then o'erawes the aching sight,
The pomp of kings and emperors in every clime and zone,
Grows dim beneath the splendor of thy glorious watery throne.

No fleets can stop thy progress, no armies bid thee stay—
But onward, onward, onward, thy march still holds its way.
The rising mist that veils thee, as thy herald goes before,
And the music that proclaims thee, is the thundering cataracts' roar.

Thy diadem is an emerald green, of the clearest, purest hue,
Set round with waves of snow-white foam, and spray of feathery dew;
While tresses of the brightest pearls float o'er thine ample sheet,
And the rainbow lays its gorgeous gems in tribute at thy feet.

Thy reign is from the ancient days—thy sceptre from on high;
Thy birth was when the distant stars first lit the glowing sky;
The Sun, the Moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now,
Hung the first wreath of glory that entwined thy infant brow,

And from that hour to this, in which I gaze upon thy stream,
From age to age, in Winter's frost or Summer's sultry beam,
By day, by night, without a pause, thy waves with loud acclaim,
In countless rounds have still proclaimed the great Eternal's name!

For whether on thy forest banks, the Indian of the wood,
Or since his day, the red man's foe on his father land has stood,
Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrent's roar,
Must have bent before the God of all to worship and adore;

Accept, then, O supremely Great! O Infinite! O God!
From this primeval altar, the pure and virgin sod,
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay
To Thee, whose shield has guarded me in all my wandering way.

For if the Ocean be as nought in the hollow of thine hand,
And the stars of the bright firmament in thy balance grains of sand;
If Niagara's rolling flood seem great to us who humbly bow,
Oh great Creator of the whole, how passing great art Thou!

But though thy power is far more vast than finite man can scan,
Still greater is thy mercy shown to weak dependant man—
For him thou clothest the fertile globe with herbs, and fruit, and seed,
For him the seas, the lakes, the streams, supply his hourly need:

Around, on high, or far, or near, the universal whole
Proclaim thy glory, as the orbs in their fixed courses roll;
And from Creation's grateful voice the hymn ascends above,
While Heaven re-echoes back to Earth the chorus—"God is Love!"

"*Overlook Nothing*"—The celebrated Talleyrand is said to have adopted in early life the above sentiment as his device, and to have strictly adhered to it througout his long and eventful public career. And surely no man, whose name history has given, has more fully and strikingly than himself, verified the remark of another of his distinguished countrymen—"that there is no mischance which a clever man may not turn to his own advantage."—Talleyrand always kept his eyes open, turned every thing to the best account, and contrived with singular sagacity and success, to make every breeze waft him onward, and every event, however untoward, contribute to his advancement.

And we cannot help thinking that the possession or want of a habit of accurate observation—*and fixed purpose "to overlook nothing," perseveringly adhered to*, occasions not a few of the great differences which we notice between different individuals. Some men seem to go through the world with their eyes shut—others keep them always open. The latter, at every step, are adding to their stock of knowledge, and correcting and improving their judgment by experience and observation. They keep their minds ever awake, and active, and on the alert—gathering instruction from every occurrence, watching for favorable opportunities, and seeking if possible, to turn even their failures and mischances to their advantage.—*Such persons* will rarely have occasion to say, "I have lost a day—or

"To weep o'er hours that flew
More idly than the summer's wind."

They will make every event the occasion of improvement, and will find

"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

To the attentive observer, even Nature itself will appear a vast scroll, written all over by the finger of God, with instructive though sometimes mysterious characters—while to the careless, it will seem at best but a blank, or a scene of confusion, "without form or consistency," presenting little to excite curiosity or admiration.

To the young especially, would we recommend habits of close and careful observation. We would say to them "*overlook nothing.*" Do not despise the day of small things. Endeavor to turn the leisure time you may have—the money you can earn or inherit—the privileges you may enjoy—in short every thing to the best possible account. Take care of the minutes and cents, and the hours and dollars will take care of themselves. He who learns to regard his leisure moments as valueless, and habitually squanders for trifles the small sums of money he may have, *because they are small*,—will never be learned nor rich. The secret of success is to be careful of little things.

"Spend no moment, but in the purchase of its worth,
And what is worth—ask death-beds, they can tell."

FOREIGN MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Military Force, and Population of different Powers.—The *Journal des Annales Militares* gives the following interesting article, or statistical return, of the population, army, revenues, and debts of the different states, viz:

Germany.—The German confederation was established at the peace of 1814, with the consent of France, England, and the Holy Alliance. It is composed of the empire of Austria, the kingdom of Prussia, Bavaria, Bohemia, Hungary, Hanover, and Wurtemburg of the grand duchies of Saxony, Baden, Electorate of Esse and other principalities; the republics of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. This may be considered the grand military confederation of the north of Europe, which extends its power over the Lombardo-Venetian states, and the whole of Italy, under the yoke of Austria. It is the alliance of these states which is the great check to the ambitious view and despotism of Russia.

The empire of Austria may be considered the most important. It is composed of 13 states, viz: the archduchy of Austria, Styria, Illyria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Maravia, and Silesia, Gallicia, Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, Transylvania, Dalmatia, and Lombardo-Venetian. It comprises 800 towns, 2,127 burgs, and 77,956 villages. Its population is 32 millions of inhabitants; army, 271,404 men; revenue, 440 millions francs; public debt, 1 billion 700 millions francs.

Bavaria.—Population, 4,070,000 inhabitants, army, 35,800 men; revenue, 69,733,000 francs; debt, 265,2000,000 francs.

Denmark.—Population, 1,950,000 inhabitants; army, 30,838 men; revenue, 33 millions; debt, 280 millions francs.

Belgium.—Population, 3,560,000 inhabitants; army, 47,900 men; revenue, 99 millions; debt, 849,245,000 francs.

Holland.—Population, 2,558,000 inhabitants; army, 26,000 men; revenue, 85 millions; debt 2 billions 838 millions francs.

Norway.—Population, 1,050,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 8,300,000 francs; debt, 27 millions francs.

Swedes.—Population, 3866,000 inhabitants; army, 45,201 men; revenue, 49,300,000 francs; debt, 81 millions francs.

Saxony.—Population, 1,400,000 inhabitants; army, 12,000 men; revenue, 28 millions; debt, 70 millions francs.

Switzerland.—Population, 1,980,000 inhabitants; army, 33,758 men; revenue 10,410,000 francs.

Wertenburg.—Population, 1,520,000 inhabitants; army, 13,955 men; revenue, 20 millions, debt, 60 millions of francs.

The Kingdom of Prussia is the second military power included in the German Confederation, and keeps the *equilibrium* of the north. Population, 12,468,000 inhabitants; army, 199,453 men; revenue, 215 millions; debt, 726,980,000 francs.

Russia.—This grand military empire, situated in Europe and Asia, comprises the ninth part of the terrestial globe, and the 26th part of the whole world. Its military colonies on the banks of the Liemen, Dneiper Bog, Borys, Iagoul, Novomirgorod, and the south alone amount to 75,000 men, on a similar plan to the colonies of Austria. This description of military agricultural force is annually increasing, and threatens sooner or later to invade Circassia and Turkey, which will eventually form a province of this over-growing empire. Although so extensive, Russia is far from being so populated in comparison with France and England, and other parts of Europe. Its inhabitants or hordes are scattered in small towns or desert villages. Its army and bands of Cossacks or irregular cavalry are disseminated all over the empire from north to south, each forming a sort of military autocracy of themselves, or an independent force of nobles and slaves, over which the Czar himself has alone the power of life and death; but, notwithstanding, he is entirely under their will or influence. This numerical strength, in case of war, would be concentrated in any particular point, but with the greatest difficulty, as the strongest antipathy exists between these barbarous hordes and those of an opposite part of the empire. In Austria, Prussia, and the powers forming the German Confederation, the law of conscription, similar to that of France (excepting nobles,) is adopted for the recruiting of the army; but in Russia every peasant or serf is considered the property of the noble, and can be called upon to serve as a soldier whenever the emperor may think proper of commanding him. This despotic power is too often abused by the generals-in-chief, who show more partiality towards one province or government than another, from whence arises the state of hatred and revolt which exists among many of the corps, and only kept down by the *knout* or severe flogging, and other severe corporal punishment at the mercy of their officers, all of whom are nobles. Population, 56,500,000 inhabitants; army, 710,000 men (regular troops;) revenue, 434 millions; debt, 1,475,000,000.

France, next to Russia, may be considered the strongest military power on the continent of Europe, its army well organized, as well as the national gaurds. Since the revolution of 1830, many great improvements have taken place in its composition, and the conquest of Algiers and Constantine, has again raised that military spirit of glory which distinguished our armies under Napoleon le Grand.—As yet, France has not established military colonies, similar to her allies of Russia and Austria, as a reward to her brave veterans; but the subject is under the special consideration of his Majesty and the Minister of War, according to the plan proposed by Marshall Valee, the Commander-in-Chief of our possessions in Northern Africa, which country, once the retreat of pirates and savage Arabs, will shortly become civilised by France and her deserving warriors. France is divided into 20 military divisions, the head quarters (Chiefslieux) of which are, viz: 1st, Paris; 2d, Chalons-sur-Marne; 3d, Metz; 4th, Tours; 5th, Strasburg; 6th, Rastadon; 7th, Lyons; 8th, Marseilles; 9th, Montpellier; 10th, Bordeaux; 11th, Toulouse; 12th, Nantes; 13th, Dennes; 14th, Tours; 15th, Bourges; 16th, Lille; 17th, Bastice; 18th, Dijon; 19th, Clermont Ferrand; and 20th, Perigueux. It possesses a number of fortified places, which are justly considered among the strongest of Europe. The principle ones are, Dunkerque, Bergueses, Lille, St. Omer, Arras, Donai, Cambrai, Valenciennes, Peroune, Conde, Mambenge, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Thionville, Netz, Bitche, Wessembourg, Haguenau, Strasburg, Sbelestadt, Neuf-Brisach, Belfard, Besancon, Le Fort l'Ecluse, Grenoble, Briancon, Perpignan, Bellegarde, Nont-Louis, St. Jean-Pied-de-Poat, and Bayonne. The military posts and dock-yards are Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, Cherbourg, and Lorient. Corvettes and brigs of war are also constructed at Bayonne, Nantes, and St. Servan. The army is raised by the law of the conscription, which obliges each canton to furnish annually the contingent of young men, of the age of one-and-twenty, required by government, which number is ballotted for by the rich proprietor's son as well as that of the peasant; and, once exempted, they are not called upon to draw again. The length of service is for seven years, at the expiration of which they can continue in the army, or demand their discharge to retire home. The officers rise gradually from the ranks, according to their bravery and merit, or are named by the King from the Ecole Polytechnique, of Paris, and the Ecole Militaire de Saumur. No commissions are purchased, and all corporal punishment is prohibited by the military code. Population, 33,540,-950 inhabitants; army, 350,000 men, 289,000 infantry, and 61,000 cavalry and artillery. This is the Peace establishment; the War is 650,000 men. Each infantry regiment is composed of 3 or 4 battalions, amounting from 850 to 1800 per battalion; ships of war, 347, of various rates; revenue 1,075,-000,000 francs; dept, 3,920,000,000 francs.—France is divided into 86 departments, 363 arrons dissements, 2834 cantons, and 27,834 communes.

Great Britain.—Although it may be classed among the military nations of the north, it must be considered more a maritime power, the greatest in the world, than a military one, through its particular geographical position, which gives it command of the seas. The possessions in the different parts of the globe, present a population of 142,180,000 inhabitants, and an army of 802,213 men, including the troops belonging to the East India Company and other colonies. The British army as well as the navy, is raised by voluntary enlistment, the law of conscription not being established as in France, Austria, &c. The commissions in the army are purchased by the *elite* of the aristocracy, few men ever becoming officers, however brave, from the ranks, as in this country. In the navy, the officers rise gradually from the rank of midshipman, *aspirant de vaisseau*, by merit or favor, the commissions not being purchaseable, as well as in the Royal Marine Corps, Artillery, and Engineers. The population of Great Britain is 23,400,-000 inhabitants, viz: Ireland, 7,500,000 inhabitants; and Scotland, 2,300,000 inhabitants; army 120,000 men; navy 20,000; marines, 10,000; ships of war, 528, of various rates; revenue, 1,585,000,000; debt, 20,345,000,000 francs.

Spain.—Population, 13,000,000 inhabitants; army, 75,000; revenue, no official return; debt, do.

Portugal.—Population, 3,430,000 inhabitants; army, 29,645 men; revenue, 54,096,000; debt, 160,000,000 francs.

Roman States.—Population, 2,500,000 inhabitants; army, 0,400 men; revenue 45,000,000; debt 350,000,000 francs.

Sardinia.—Population, 3,300,000 inhabitants; army, 46,857 men; revenue 70,000,000; debt, 100,000,000 francs.

Sicily.—Population, 7,420,000 inhabitants, army, 31,510 men; revenue, 110,000,000; debt, 500,000,000 francs.

Greece.—Population, 700,000 inhabitants; army, 6,000 men; revenue, 8,000,000; debt, 165,-000,000 francs.

Turkey.—Population, 19,500,000 inhabitants; army, 95,000.

Persia.—Population, 9,000,000 inhabitants; army, 80,000 men; revenue, 80,000,000 francs.

Morocco.—Population, 6,000,000 inhabitants; army, 25,000 men: revenue, 22,000,000 francs.

America.—Population, 39,000,000 inhabitants, viz: 14,000,000 whites, 10,000,000 Indians, 7,-400,000 blacks, and 7,000,000 other casts.

United States.—Population, 11,900,000 inhabitants; army, 5,779 men; revenue, 138,490,000 francs; debt, none.

Brazils.—Population, 5,000,000 inhabitants; army, 30,000 men; revenue, 6,000,000; debt, 233,000,000.

Mexico.—Population, 7,500,000 inhabitants; army, 22,750 men; revenue, 75,755,000 francs; debt, 508,500,000 francs: composed of 24 States.

Paraguay.—Population, 250,000 inhabitants; army, 5,000 men; revenue, 5,000,000 francs.

Peru.—Population, 1,700,000 inhabitants; army, 7,5000 men; revenue, 30,000,000; debt, 147,-488,000 francs.

China.—Population, 170,000,000 inhabitants; army, 914,000 men; revenue, 980,000 francs.

Haiti.—Population, 880,000 inhabitants; army, 45,000 men; revenue 15,000,000; debt, 150,000,-600 francs.

India.—Population, 138,000,000 inhabitants; army, 210,000 men; Hon. East India Company's revenues, 527,235,000 francs.

A Child's Affection for a Kitten.—Under our obituary head is recorded the death, by drowning, of a young child of Mr. Alexander Rice, residing at Squam. The circumstance under which this almost infant (being only four years of age) lost its life, are both singular and affecting. She had followed a small boy to the river, weeping bitterly because he was about to drown a kitten for which she had formed a strong attachment; and no sooner was it thrown into the water, than the agonized child took off its shoes, and raising its clothes, walked into the river with a firm and determined step towards the object of her daring and affection; but before reaching it, she suddenly sank into deep water, and her gentle spirit returned to the God who gave it. The tear will come, to think there was none near to rescue the little sufferer, who so fearlessly perilled and sacrificed her own life to save that of a comparatively valueless one, but upon which she had set her young affections!—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

The nearer man follows Nature, and adheres to her laws in all respects, the longer will he live.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1838.

In pursuance of the law passed by Congress, Steam-boat inspectors have been appointed, we notice, in different places.

Letters received, in N. Y., from Gen. Hamilton, of S. C., state that he has succeeded in England in disposing of one million of the State stock (to rebuild Charleston) at 5 per cent.

THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN.—The establishment of the "Times and Gazette," in Columbia, S. C., has been purchased by Messrs. A. H. & W. F. PEMBERTON, formerly of the Augusta "Chronicle." These gentlemen have changed the name of the paper to the "South Carolinian:" they start in their new career with much spirit and ability.

The Prospectus has been heretofore published in the "Western Carolinian."

ORIGIN OF THE SUB-TREASURY.—It has been made a question of dispute as to who was the originator, and first proposer of the Sub-Treasury plan;—it will be recollected that a short time since, at a dinner given to Mr. Calhoun in Greenville District, S. C. Mr. Thompson, the Representative from that District, who was present by invitation, in the course of a speech made on the occasion, attributed to Mr. Benton, the authorship of the scheme in 1836, at least so far as relates to the specie clause. Mr. Calhoun, then, put the question, and obtained from him an acknowledgement that the proposition had been previously advanced in Congress in 1834, and as a matter of course Mr. Benton could not have brought it forward first in 1836.

It seems, however, that none of these disputants on the subject have gone back far enough for the date of its birth.

The Pendleton Messenger gives the following extract of a letter written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Gallatin in the year 1803.

By this it is perfectly plain that MR. JEFFERSON was in reality the first suggestor of this plan.—Here is the extract:

"But in order to be able to meet a general combination of the banks against us, in a critical emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money, towards holding our own bank in all the deposits where it is received, and letting the Treasurer give his draft or note for payment at any particular place, which, in a well conducted government, ought to have as much credit, as any private draft, or bank note, or bill, and would give us the same facilities which we derive from the Banks."

DEATH OF GEN. WM. CLARKE.—We observe in a late paper, an account of the death of General Clarke; to many his name is known, and will be recognized as that of the companion of Lewis, in the pioneer expedition which they led across the Rocky Mountains, to the shores of the Pacific, in 1803. He has subsequently filled the office of Gov. Missouri Territory, and of Superintendant Indian Affairs in the West. The latter office he held at the time of his death.

TEXAS.

By the late accounts from this Country we learn that the elections were going on; as far as the results had been ascertained—Lamar for President, and Burnet for Vice President were far ahead, of their competitors.

Several incursions made by parties of Indians on the Frontier, had been promptly and easily repelled: no apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants, as the Indians are said to be very cowardly.

GOV. TROUP OF GEORGIA.—From the late Georgia papers we learn that this gentleman has declared himself opposed to a National Bank and in favor of the Sub-Treasury. The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist says:

"We have seen a letter from Governor Troup, very recently written, in which the views of this distinguished citizen are strongly and explicitly given in regard to a Sub-Treasury and a National Bank. Governor Troup considers the questions of an Independent Treasury and a National Bank as of paramount importance to the people, and about which there should be no difference of sentiments. He takes the affirmative side of the question at issue, contends that there should be in the South but a united voice for an Independent Treasury and against a National Bank, and looks upon the questions at present agitated as fundamental principles of the Government."

The Yellow-Fever is prevailing in New Orleans and Mobile;—though not extensively.

A public dinner was given to the Directors of the Charleston & Cincinnatti Rail-road Company, by the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, on the 29th ult. The Company adjourned to meet again at Ashville, in this State.

It is stated in a New York paper, that a negotiation has been made there by which a Bank in Alabama, has been authorized to draw on one of the Banks in Wall street, at sight, for $1,500,000. Southern finds continue to improve and are in demand; Carolina 1 to 1½ discount, and Georgia at 1½ discount.

MAINE.—The elections in Maine have resulted in favor of the Administration party by a majority of 4,000votes in the contest for Governor, and also by majorities in the Legislature.

Late accounts state that the Yellow Fever continues its ravages in Charleston, and is more violent than it has ever been known in that city before.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.—It seems [illegible] has been lately a new movement [illegible] politicians in Boston. The "Atlas," a [illegible] heretofore known, and recognized as the [illegible] Webster, has lately come out with an avowal, [illegible] generally acted upon by the friends of Mr. W[illegible] will entirely destroy Mr. Clay's chance for the [illegible] dency. The recent triumph of the Van Buren [illegible] is Marsh, is assigned as the reason for this new [illegible] tion of the Boston politicians, and what is remarkable the Atlas alledges as the cause of the Whig defeat "*a want of sympathy between the principles of the Whig party and the people.*"

In speaking of Mr. Clay, the Atlas says: "We [illegible] ported him once for the Presidency, and [illegible] again, were we not, in so doing, almost certain of [illegible] feat. But Mr. Clay is deficient in popularity." [illegible] again, "Mr. Clay's influence failed to sustain John [illegible] Adams in the Presidential chair. With all the [illegible] made to elect Mr. Clay himself, in 1832, he succeeded in obtaining only *forty-nine* electoral votes; [illegible] in the election of 1836, himself and his friends [illegible] so well satisfied of his deficiency in popular [illegible] that they did not attempt to run him at all. [illegible] this decisive evidence as to Mr. Clay's popularity."

In speaking of Mr. Webster, he says: "[illegible] Webster is equally deficient with Mr. Clay in the [illegible] sential requisites of popularity; and like Mr. Clay [illegible] he is obnoxious to a large number of inveterate [illegible] judices, which have been for years sedulously [illegible] and fostered, by the diligent envy and hatred of [illegible] who did not dare to assail him in any other way; [illegible] the result of the late Presidential elections, [illegible] more recent indications, furnish conclusive evidence [illegible] to our minds that Mr. Webster is not an available [illegible] candidate."

He then takes up Genl. Harrison, and says: "[illegible] therefore decidedly avow ourselves in favor of [illegible] Harrison as the Whig candidate for President, [illegible] precise ground, that while he possesses every [illegible] requisite to an able and patriotic administration of [illegible] Government, *he far surpasses his other two competitors in all the essential qualifications of popularity.* He is the peoples' candidate."

Since extracting the above, we observe that the editor of the Atlas in a subsequent date, states, that he had, in writing the article, made an expression of his own sentiments, without the authority of any one. Taking these things together, we conclude that there are premonitory indications of the state of affairs which will prevail, if Mr. Webster should be withdrawn, the contest then being between Mr. Clay, and Gen. Harrison.—Mr. Webster's friends will go in for Gen'l. Harrison.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.—RISE IN BREAD [illegible]—By the late Foreign arrivals news has been received of the very unfavorable prospect of the crops throughout England, and Ireland in consequence of the heavy rains, and wind experienced during the season. Such was the effect of this intelligence on our markets that in New York, Baltimore and Richmond, flour advanced in price about from $8 37½ to $9 & $9 12½; wheat in New York $1 85 to $2; in Richmond $1; corn 95 to [illegible]. The London Courier, referring to the short crops in that country, and as a consequence of it, the necessity of importing to make up the deficiency, says: "That at all events, there will be a large importation of foreign corn, does not admit of a doubt, and we know, from past experience, that a large and sudden exportation of corn invariably leads to a corresponding importation of specie, and consequently to a curtailment of the currency, the Banks then withhold their accounts, bankruptcies follow, and the country is once more involved in all the horrors of a commercial panic."

The arrival of the Great Western, which sailed from Bristol, and was looked for in New York about the 23d, was awaited with much anxiety, as the market was uncertain and doubtful, and if the accounts were unfavorable, it was expected that the market would take a spring still higher.

The number of Strangers in New York City is said to be so great that they cannot all get comfortable accommodations at the Hotels.

A couple of the Abolition brethren were lately detected in the neighborhood of St. Louis, Missouri, in an attempt to inveigle away two negroes, and induce them to steal the arms, and horses of their masters;—the negroes informed their masters, who surprized the gentlemen, took them, tied their hands behind their backs, and started them to travel, themselves and the negroes following, and applying the lash, as a kind of stimulus, for [illegible] miles to the Mississippi river,—where they left them to journey onward.

A malignant fever has lately been prevailing in the districts of London. It originated in, and is confined to the parts of the City where the streets are unusually foul, and close.

FIRE.—Passengers in the last Western Stage [illegible] information of the destruction by fire of the large [illegible] establishment at the Warm Springs, in Buncombe. The fire, it is stated, was communicated by a spark falling on the roof.

Providential Escape.——The Presbyterian church of Ridley, Delaware co., Pa., which is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alvin H. Parker, was recently the scene of an extraordinary and alarming occurrence. It had been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new ceiling, pews, and pulpit, and had been only occupied a short time before the disaster occured, which might have proved fatal to many of the worshippers. A large congregation had been assembled on the Sabbath, who had not retired more than *thirty* minutes, when, in consequence of some defect in the [illegible], the cross beams gave way and the whole [illegible], with the exception of a portion immediately over the pulpit, was precipitated on the pews below. In examining the ruins, we were led to conclude that had the catastrophe occurred while the congregation were in the house, nearly every individual would have been killed or seriously injured. The providence was remarkable and should be gratefully recognised by those for whom deliverance it was signally interposed.

The sap of the red oak makes excellent vinegar.

General Intelligence.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.

Dreadful Murder.—Many of the citizens will remember seeing on Thursday morning, a neat, clean, and shipmate looking sailor, in the dress of the United States service, and apparently over 40 years of age. His appearance was so remarkably clean, and sailor like, that none who saw could pass him unnoticed. Yesterday morning this poor fellow was found murdered and mutilated in the most horrid heard of manner. The name of the unfortunate victim of unparalleled barbarism was Charles Goodlet, said to be a native of Missouri, and having served for nearly 30 years in the navy. From the evidence adduced before the Recorder, we gather the following particulars of this bloody deed. On Thursday about 4 o'clock, Goodlip, called in at the grog den kept by Anne Jane Doyle, No. 51 Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas-street, and took a glass of beer, served to him by John Johnson, who was officiating as bar keeper. Having drank it, he quitted this den of crime, promising to return in the evening which he did about 6 o'clock, when he drank again, and asked for supper, which was prepared on the order of Mrs. Doyle, by Thomas M. Davis, and William Smith. By the story of the former it appears that the latter put a quantity of laudnum in the tea given to the sailor; who speedily became drowsy, and was laid on a bed in the room by Smith and others. So far the story is borne out by all the evidence. About 11 o'clock, as Lieut. Fallon of the Watch was passing heard a disturbance caused by the woman of the house turning out her supposed husband, Doyle, who informed Mr. Fallon that a comrade of his had been a dead body under his wife's bed. Supposing the story to originate in jealousy, all parties were dismissed, but great charge given to the watchman, Mr. McClure, to keep a careful eye upon the house. About 1 o'clock in the morning, a man was observed reconnoitering from the house, and shortly after another, bearing a heavy burden, came out and passed rapidly over to a vacant lot, or yard, closely followed by the watchman. Dropping his load the fellow ran, but being taken brought his captor to see what it was, a blanket filled with clay and soil. This man was conveyed to the guard house, and proved to be John Johnson, a young, but notorious offender. Shortly before day-break about 4 on Friday morning, Lieut. Crane, hearing the story of McClure, narrowly watched the house, and after observing a light brought from the back room to the front, and carried there again constantly, knocked at the door, and took into custody Anne Jane Doyle, and Thomas M. Davis. On the person of the latter was found a loaded pistol and a key, and under the bar counter a blanket with about a couple of hundred pounds of earth in it. The latter circumstance induced Messrs. Fallon and Crane to examine the premisses, and in the back room,—some six feet from where Davis was found lying on a settee—the planks of the floor were found to have been recently moved. On lifting them, and removing some 3 inches of clay, they came to the blue cloth about of the sailor, and on more carefully raising the soil with their hands, drew forth the body. But oh God! what a sight did it present.—The head was off; the legs both cut out at the hip joints; the left foot severed from the shin bone, and the right knee so far divided that it hung but by a few last ligatures of skin. Such a scene of butchery as never met with before; nor was human nature ever seen more debased than in the persons of the prisoners. They all shook, and trembled, in every fibre of their flesh. The woman professed that she had kept on the floor in the front, room, and saw nothing, heard nothing, after the victim was put to bed stupified by Smith. Davis proclaimed that he had slept from 8 in the evening, and although but about 20 yards from where the body was buried, vowed the utmost unconsciousness of all that had passed. On his hands, nails, cheek, and clothes were fresh spots and stains of blood. A knife taken from Davis' girdle had a quantity of flesh, blood, and hair sticking to the handle. No one would acknowledge the least participation in the bloody deed, and the three principals and 2 suspected participators stand commanded for further examination this morning.—Smith is yet at large.

FRANKLIN, MACON Co, N. C., Sept. 6, 1838.

"There is but little upland that will do for cultivation. The bottoms are more fertile and more extensive than I expected to find them. They produce from five to eight barrels to the acre; and some of the mountains are as rich as I have ever seen for upland; the grass on them at this time, in places, is as tall as the horse I ride, and many people are curing hay from them, which they may do in any quantities. The resources of this country are much greater than I had supposed. I am told, by gentlemen in whose veracity I have the utmost confidence, that a good farm, well regulated, say worked by ten hands, will yield from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year. Mineral springs, gold mines, iron ore, and water-power in the greatest abundance.

"For the last two years the armies that have been stationed in the nation, have afforded a market at the highest price for every thing the farmer could spare, and money at this time is in great abundance. They have been enabled to get from a dollar to one fifty per bushel for their corn, and in the same proportion for beef, butter, &c. Under such circumstances, you may well suppose the people were well prepared for the sale, (at least for the *first* instalment) which commenced on Monday.

"The lands, thus far, have averaged at least four times the State valuation. We have sold three hundred and thirty tracts, which have amounted to one hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars; lands of the first quality have sold from ten to thirty dollars per acre; I should say an average of sixteen dollars. Having seen nearly all of the lands of the first quality, I should say they were selling extravagantly high; the second quality brings from four to eight and ten dollars—and the others in the same proportion.

"We daily see persons from Calhoun, which is the encampment for the Indians at this time. Ross, it is said, has lost much of his influence over the Indians. They say he has deceived them, by inducing them to believe they would not have to move to Arkansas or beyond there, and that his object is to make money, by (Ross) being the Contractor for their removal. It is said that there are several hundred that have deserted and are now in the mountains of this country. They are not molested by the citizens, but generally objects of their sympathy. I have seen several parties of the military in pursuit of them. There is much dissatisfaction between the two parties of Indians, and it is generally believed that nothing but Gen. Scott's presence with the soldiers, prevents an open rupture. Ross does not venture out among them, unless accompanied by a strong guard of his friends; and it is thought by many who profess to be acquainted with the Indian character, that their differences will not be adjusted until several of the leaders on both sides are killed. Ross is allowed $66 50 a head for removing them. Many of the heads of families are anxious to remove themselves, and receive the per capita allowance, believing it would not cost them more than $20. This Ross refuses to permit, which goes far to confirm their suspicions as to his mercenary views. There are about 16,000 of them; they are removed in parties of about 1,000; the first started on Monday week.—I last night learned they had gone about 20 miles, and in consequence of some confusion among them, refused to go any further.

"There was frost in the mountains, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th instant.

"P. S. I was disappointed in sending my letter at the time I expected. We have sold, in six days, 510 Tracts, which have amounted to about $235,000—Valley River yet to come on. In parts of this county and Haywood, I learn, the frosts have injured the corn considerably."

STATISTICS OF COTTON.

The following statement appears in the New Orleans Bee, and was drawn up for it, says that paper, by one of the best informed merchants of that city. It exhibits the consumption of Cotton wool in Great Britain from the year 1810 to 1837;

YEARS.	BALES.
1810	310,200
1811	311,000
1812	315,500
1813	378,100
1814	318,000
1815	338,400
1816	349,800
1817	411,300
1818	424,300
1819	498,185
1820	491,079
1821	480,728
1822	536,000
1823	537,000
1824	635,648
1825	564,516
1826	560,079
1827	713,833
1828	731,248
1829	745,057
1830	805,475
1831	873,154
1832	864,085
1833	884,987
1834	890,724
1835	944,216
1836	1,032,944
1837	1,080,155
Total,	16,956,613

N. B. The consumption of American or United States cotton having greatly increased of late years, as compared with other descriptions, which taken in connection with the increased weight of the bales, the *comparative* consumption in 1837 would be fully 1,200,000 bales, against 310,000 in 1810.

Mississippi and Louisiana Cottons being usually sold in this market under the denomination of "Orleans Cottons," it is difficult to designate the actual annual production of each State separately; but that of Louisiana alone, within the last three years, may be assumed at 200,000 bales per annum, and the average production of Sugar at about 80,000 hhds, in the same interval, exclusive of Molasses, Syrup and Rum distilled therefrom. This would represent an annual value of $15,000,000 at the average prices then obtained for cotton and sugar alone, being the produce of Louisiana.

Bunker Hill to be destroyed.—The Boston Journal says: "The grading of Bunker Hill, or more properly *Breed's* Hill, has commenced. We visited it yesterday, and found the pikeaxe and spade briskly employed. We learn that it is the intention of the proprietors of the lots to reduce the hill about eighty feet, and of course the old redoubt will be destroyed, and all the surface removed, excepting a few square feet around the monument! We learn that much feeling exists in relation to this proceeding; and we hope it is not even yet too late to stop the desecrating work and save the battle ground." Stop the destroyers if possible. Save the desecration of that holy ground. There is not a place on earth, not Thermopylæ, nor the Capitoline Hill of Rome, so worthy of immortal honor, or whence have sprung results of such momentous importance to the human race.

Curious.—As a train of railway cars was passing along an inclined plane on the railroad from Bolton to Kenyen, in England moving at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, a man who was standing on the side of the railway, threw a stone about the size of a hen's egg, in a horizontal direction, and with considerable violence, at the train. The stone was distinctly seen by a gentleman who was seated in the last car, with his back to the engine, and he remarked that when it had attained its maximum of velocity, it appeared like Mahomet's coffin, suspended in the air a few seconds within a foot of the gentleman's head! He seized of it, and described the sensation as similar to that of grasping a stone in a state of rest, suspended by a thread. Thus it seems that the train and stone had both attained the same velocity.

A letter from Detroit says: "Wheat has become a drug; the season has been propitious, and the hard labor of the farmer amply repaid by a bountiful harvest. Hitherto Michigan has been dependant upon Ohio and New York for her breadstuffs; she has now *a surplus of a million and a half bushels wheat*, which will be ready for market in the spring of 1839. Agents, millers, &c., are as thick as hops all over the State, making contracts at prices varying from six shillings per bushel to seven; much depends upon the situation, and the distance from a water communication.

"A merchant in Buffalo passed through here a day or two since from the interior of the State, and the north portion of Indiana. He informed me that he had made a contract at Michigan city for 60,000 bushels of wheat at $1 per bushel, delivered in Buffalo! one half this fall, the balance at the opening of navigation next spring.—*N. Y. Star.*

Accidental Poisoning and fortunate escape.—On Friday afternoon, a highly respectable married lady, residing in Albany, near Broome street, while about dressing herself, by taking a quantity of opium instead of camphor. It appears that the lady who was indisposed went to a closet and took as she thought some medicine which had been left for her. She soon became violent a violent burning inwardly, and feeling that some mistake had occurred, she hastily sent for a physician and on his arrival the truth was ascertained. In a very few minutes she was so far gone that her extremities were cold, but by the free use of powerful counteracting medicines she was so far restored as to be now out of danger.—*N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is a statement of her Treasures invested for wise purposes, and constituting a talent which must be committed to the stewardship of future Legislators. May they be "profitable servants" of the people!

1. The State owns in the Bank of the State, Stock	$500,000
2. The State owns in the Bank of Cape Fear, Stock	582,000
3. Do. do. Stock in Wilmington Rail Road Company	600,000
4. The State owns in money loaned to individuals, about	211,000
5. The State owns in Cape Fear Navigation Stock (value)	32,000
6. The State owns in Roanoke Navigation Stock (value)	25,000
7. The State owns in Buncombe Turnpike Co. Stock (value)	5,000
8. The State owns bonds of individuals, given for the purchase of Cherokee Lands, amounting to at least	50,000

An aggregate of nearly Two Millions of Dollars!!

And free of debt!!—Elizabeth City Phenix.

FATAL RENCONTRE.

Letters received in this City from Greenville, state that a rencontre took place in that Village on the 7th inst. between Mr. Yancy, the friend of General Whitner, (who had been brought out by the Sub-Treasury Party in opposition to Gen. Thompson) and Dr. Earl, which resulted fatally for the latter. The following is the current report of the facts. If there is any inaccuracy in the statement by which injustice is done to any of the parties, we will gladly correct it.

Yancy said to a friend on the muster ground that Thompson would have the advantage of Whitner, as he could blackguard his opponent before the people, and Whitner, being a religious, man and member of the church, would not. This being overheard by young Earl, a youth of sixteen, was pronounced to be a lie. Yancy turned round and slapped him. Dr. Earl, the father, called on Yancy and asked him if he had asserted that his son apologized for what he said on the muster ground, as had been reported. Yancy said no, he had not said so. Then said the Doctor my son called you a liar, and if you repeat what you did in his hearing, I pronounce you a damned liar. With that Yancy drew his pistol and said, you must withdraw that, or I will shoot you. The Doctor made up to and grappled him by the breast of the coat. Yancy fired and lodged the ball just below the ribs—the Doctor striking with a stick which he carried. Yancy also struck and broke the pistol over the Doctor's head, and then drew his sword cane—the Doctor drew a large knife and they grappled until they were parted, say about two minutes, after the shot. The Doctor then fell from his wound, of which he died the next morning.—*Patriot.*

The Wages of Treason.—Two sons of Benedict Arnold, the traitor, are yet living in England, and in receipt of a joint pension of £182. Their names are James R. and William F., ages fifty-seven and forty-four. The London Spectator makes the following comment on this reward of treason: "Without passing any judgment on Arnold's morality, we admit that his sons are entitled to the pension."

Appointment of a Bishop.—At the trienial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which finished its labors on Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, was elected a Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. The harmony, brotherly love, and piety, which characterised the labors of the Convention in all its proceedings, also distinguished it at the close; and the various prelates, clergy and laymen, have retired to their homes with heartfelt gratification, both at the present and promised results of their meeting.

The following singular circumstance is said to have lately occured at Baden: A young Austrian count, having had uncommon good luck at roulette, brought home and carefully locked up 300,000 florins, (about 65,000 francs.) When he rose in the morning, not only his gold was gone, but, to his astonishment, his old faithful servant Fritz, was missing also. In about a week's time, to his surprise, Fritz made his appearance. "And where do you come from?" said the count. "From Vienna." "What have you been there for, and what's become of my money?" "Why, sir, I thought you would play again and lose your money; so I took it home, and here's your father's receipt for it."

Melancholy.—The Spirit of the Times relates an instance of a young lady in Philadelphia being struck blind to the earth by intensely gazing at the sun with the naked eye, watching the approach of the eclipse; two hours after the occurrence she remained in total darkness and suffered great pain. We should be glad if the Times would ascertain and let it be known whether the sight has been restored, and, if so, what means were used to accomplish it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Bridge of Cubzac.—A remarkable bridge is now considerably advanced in France, which will be one of the most remarkable structures of the kind in the world. It is a suspension bridge, of five arches or spans, each of which is 300 feet in width. The floor will be 70 feet above the surface of the water. The suspension chains will be supported by columns of cast iron 90 feet in height, resting on pedestals of masonry.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

Frightful Malady.—A pestilential disease is raging to such an extent at Solre-Saint-Gercy, just over Belgian frontier, that upwards of fifty persons have been carried off after an illness, some of 36, and others of not more than 24 hours. It is called the black fever by the inhabitants, from the circumstance of the corps becoming of that colour immediately after death. Several cases of this frightful malady are said to have occurred at Cousoire, on the French side of the frontier.

MARRIED,

In Iredell County, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. W. Paine, Mr. ALEXANDER G. McINTOSH, Esq., to Miss AMANDA C. EGGLE, daughter of Wm. Eggle, Esq.

In this County, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. JOHN LYERLY, to Mrs. COWAN, widow of the late Mr. John Cowan.

In Montgomery County, on the 23th of August, Mr. SIMON COGGIN, to Miss ELIZA CRANFORD.

In Davie County, on the 6th instant, by Rev. Joseph Pickler, Mr. WILLIAM DEADMAN to Miss SARAH CATON.

In Davidson County, on the 6th inst., by Valentine Hoover Esq., Capt. ABSALOM SMITH, to Miss RACHEL GORDEN.

DIED,

In Davidson County, on the 29th instant, PETER YOUNTZ, aged 68 years; the deceased was a worthy and respectable man, and is much lamented by his family, and neighbors.

In the vicinity of Lexington, on the 19th instant, JESSE McCRARY, aged 18 years, a son of William McCrory, Esq.

In Iredell County, on the 18th instant, after an illness of 10 or 11 days, Miss MARY ADELAIDE TEMPLETON, eldest daughter of Mr. J. G. Templeton, aged about 19 years.

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....September 6, 1838.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon,	a 12½	Molasses,	55 a 60
Brandy, apple,	65 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
(scarce) peach,	85 a 90	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	10 a 12½	Pork,	600 a 700
Cotton, in seed,	a 2½	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	7 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	a 60	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour,	500 a 700	Wheat, (bushel)	100 a 000
Flaxseed,	75	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, pr. gal. $1 12½.—Eggs pr. doz. 7 a 8

AT FAYETTEVILLE....September 19, 1838.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5 a 6
Brandy, peach,	a 100	Molasses,	35 a 42
apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Beeswax,	24	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	100	Salt,	70 a 75
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, new,	$1 a 112½
Flour,	87 a 88	Whiskey,	45
Feathers	40	Wool,	20 a 25

AT CHERAW.....August 29, 1838.

Bacon, lb	11 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a
Butter,	12 a 25	wrought,	18 a 189
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Oats,	45 a 50
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Rice,	450 a 550
Cotton,	10 a 10½	Sugar,	12 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	Salt,	250 a 300
Flour, country,	650 a 750	Steel, American,	10 a 12½
Iron,	5 a 6½	English,	00 a 14
Lard,	11½ a 12½	German,	12 a 14
Leather, sole,	22 a 25	Tallow,	10 a 12½
Molasses,	37 a 50	Tea,	100 a 125
Orleans,	45 a 56	Tobacco, ma'fd.	10 a 50

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. HUTCHISON

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that the exercises of this Institution will, by divine permission, recommence on the 10th of *October next.*

With the hope of rendering the New Female Academy of Salisbury, worthy the liberality of its founders, and of North Carolina, she has associated with herself, teachers, in whose talents and acquirements, as well as dispositions and principles, she feels the highest confidence, and thus she is enabled to recommend them to the patronage of a deserving public, and to engage in her own name and theirs', that every measure shall be pursued, and every exertion used, which promises to promote the moral, mental and personal improvement of all who may be entrusted to their care. She believes the measures pursued in her School Room, happily calculated to form the female character for stations of high usefulness in society. She appeals for living examples to the multitudes of her scholars widely scattered over the Southern and Western States, who, she trusts, will be to her School, a sufficient letter of Recommendation.

The *Literary* Department will be under her own personal charge, the *Ornamental* under that of her niece, Miss SARAH LOUISA NYE, of New York. To Miss EMMA J. BAKER is committed the Department of *Music.* The high qualifications of this young lady, as a teacher on the Piano and Guitar, place her among the most successful teachers of the present day. To the Rev. S. FROHTH, whose character is too well established to need recommendation, and whose superior talents as an instructor in the French language, (his native tongue,) are extensively known, will be entrusted the class in *French.*

Excellent board can be obtained for the Pupils, either at Col. Lemly's with the teachers, or in other highly respectable families, where every proper care will be taken to promote their improvement and comfort.

Terms of Admission:

FIRST CLASS.

History, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Molte Brun Geography, (with the use of the Globes,) Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Composition, &c., &c., per Session, ... $15 50

SECOND CLASS.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, (lower Rules,) with Olney's Geography, per Session, $10 50

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Latin, per Session,	$5 00
French, do.	10 00
Drawing and Painting in Water Colors,	8 00
Wax Work, per Course,	6 00
Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, per Course,	5 00
Lamp-Mat and Worsted Work, do.	5 00

Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session, 25 00

Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

N. B. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church, they wish their children to attend.

Salisbury, September 27, 1838. tf

*** The Raleigh Register will please insert the above four times, and forward the account to Salisbury for payment.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. Carolina, for an Act to incorporate the Lexington Manufactoring Company.

September 27, 1838. tml

WILL sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of Mrs. MARY ANN DEPT, in Davidson county, on the 31st day of October next, the following property, viz: Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools of all kinds, Waggon and Gear, Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles of personal property. Likely Negro Boy, will also be hired until the 1st day of January next. At the same time and place, all the personal property, if any, belonging to the late Thomas Dent, will be disposed of at public sale. Two decriped and disable negroes of the said Estate, will be let out for support during life to the lowest bidder.

All persons indebted to the said Mary Ann Dept, are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands, to present them for settlement.

JAMES OWENS.

Sept. 27, 1838. 3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKEN GUADELOPEAN, says he is a free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in Manilla; that he left Manilla while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the Isabella from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the Isabella, that the vessel was ultimately sold in Holland; that Capt. Taylor then purchased or chartered a brig, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the Russian trade; That at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place.

Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become gray. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and sound. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his deportment. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times once a week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

WM. ANDERSON, P. M.

Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838. 1y30

D. L. McKAY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now ready to attend to receiving and forwarding goods to the interior,

SHIPPING COTTON, &c.

He will make liberal advances on all kinds of produce sent him for sale or shipment.

Intending to devote himself exclusively to this business he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction.

Georgetown, S. C., July 16, 1838. 6m10

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[Translated from the German.]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

The greatest of human Benefactors.

Citizens of North and South America!

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: *Consumption* is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs, &c. and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly cured, as a *common cold* or a *simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your unfeigned gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE,—whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS—a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one-third rix dollars* ($2,50) per HALF OUNCE.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

FIRST LOVE.

[BY Jo C. M'CABE.

There is a thought, still beautiful, though years have roll'd along,
Which stirs the wave of memory, and wakes her wonted song—
Which rustles 'mid the heart's dead flowers like midnights mournful breeze,
And dove-like spreads its soothing wing o'er passion's stormy seas.
No crime can dim its purity—no cloud obscure its ray;
But like the temple's altar light, its steady beams will play,
All sweetly hovering o'er the soul, like spirit from above—
O, 'tis the thought—the holy thought—of boyhood's early love!

When years have wrinkled o'er his brow, and furrows traced his cheek,
And his once glad voice is trembling now in lapses faint and weak;
How thoughtful is his glance, as on his slowly rolling tears,
There floats along that fairy form he loved in boyhood's years.
And then—O then, that heart (like harp hung up in ruined hall,
Untouch'd, save when the night-winds sweep along the mould'ring wall,)
It gives a wild tone from its chords, the pilgrim lone to tell,
Though desolate it still can yield to melody's sweet spell.

Oh, cast him on the stormy sea, when death rides on the surge,
And sea-nymphs chant around his head a melancholy dirge.
While struggling with the giant waves, from their embrace to flee,
That lov'd one's voice is whispering of halls beneath the sea.
And as far down he swiftly sinks, and billows o'er him foam,
A thousand phantasies appear, and o'er his vision come;
But one will keep its vigil there, though storm and tempest sweep,
Unmoved, though burst upon by all the billows of the deep.

Go place him in the battle's front, where death and carnage meet,
And his country's flag mantled i his warrior-winding sheet;
When from his heart is oozing fast the darkly purple tide,
And victory's shout a moment fills his dying eye with pride—
The wild and lingering look he casts, as heaven's own arch of blue,
Like the vision of a summer dream, fades slowly from his view,
Speaks—clearly speaks—of vision'd joys—of home beheld once more—
Of the image of the one-loved form in sorrow bending o'er.

— SCRAPS. —

A Joke for the Ladies.—The editor of a paper in Providence lately informed his readers, that the Ladies always pull off the *left* stocking *last*. This as may be supposed, created some little stir among his fair readers, and while, in positive terms, they denied the statement, they at the same time declared that he had no business to know it, even if such was the fact, and pronounced him no gentleman. He proves it, however, by a short argument. When one stocking is pulled off first, there is another *left* on; and pulling off this is taking the *left* stocking off *last*.

Dr. Bushby, whose figure is beneath the common size, was one day accosted, in a public room, by an Irish baronet of colossal stature, with "may I pass to my seat, O giant?" when the doctor made way, and replied, "Pass, O Pigmy." "O! sir," sir," said the baronet, "my expression alluded to the size of your intellect." "And my expression," said the doctor, "to the size of yours."

Thunder, observes sir John Herchel, can scarcely ever be heard more than 20 or 30 miles from the flash which produces it. Lightning on the other hand, may be seen or at least its reflection in the clouds, forming what is called sheet lightning at the distance of 150 or 200 miles

The Doctor.—"Pray, sir, is the section of country in which you are about to settle sickly?" said an old gentleman to a couple of young physicians who were displaying their learning on board a steamboat.

"Very much so, indeed," observed one of them; "I expect to witness many a death-bed scene in the course of next summer." "I have no doubt but that you will," replied the old gentleman, "*provided you get much practice.*"

"Well, deacon, what do you think the captain said about our burial ground?"

"Oh, I don't know; the capting's a violent character—what did he say?"

"Why, he says he never will be buried in it as long as he lives!"

"What an obstinate critter! Well, *if God spares my life, I will, that's all!*"

A learned expounder of the Moslems, says:—It is desirable for a man, before he enters upon any important undertaking, to consult ten intelligent persons among his particular friends; or if he has no more than five such friends, let him consult each of them twice; or if he has not more than one friend, he should consult ten times, at ten different visits; if he has not one to consult, let him return to his wife and consult her, and whatsoever she advises him to do, let him do the contrary; so shall he proceed rightly in his affairs and attain his object.

Why, said a country clergyman to one of his flock, do you always snore in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite? Because, sir, when you preach I am sure all's right; but can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out.

Grandiloquent.—"Gentlemen," said a student, "it is extremely insalubrious to inhale the obnoxiouseffl uvia which arises from the cadave rous carcase of a defunct horse." On another occasion, when asked "where he was walking," he replied, "merely perambulating circumferentially through space."

Lexington Female School.

THE Patrons of the Female School at Lexington, have the pleasure to inform the public that they have secured the services of Miss SARAH A. STEARNS, for the next year. Six or eight advanced Pupils can be taken into the School. The superior qualifications of Miss Stearns, and her popularity as an Instructress in the higher branches of an Academic course, recommended her School in the strongest manner to those who wish their daughters instructed in a thorough course. The School will commence on the 1st of October, and it is very desirable that entrances should be made at that time or very soon after.

The Terms will be such as are common in Institutions of the kind.

September 20, 1838. 3t

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past favors in his line of business, (Receiving and Forwarding,) gives notice that he still continues at his old stand, and has made such preparation as is necessary.—He hopes, by assiduity and attention to give general satisfaction.

He will receive and forwad cotton as usual according to direction.

To farmers and merchants who are desirous of shipping their cotton to N. York or Charleston he will make liberal advances.

FELIX LONG.

Cheraw, August 24, 1838. 6t

TO RENT.

THE House and Lott situated on Main street, between the residence of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next.

For terms apply at this office. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C.

L. A. GILBERT.

September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to DR. AUSTIN, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at public Sale, at his residence, on the main road leading from Brown's Ferry, to Salem, on Monday the 15th October next, four or five hundred bushels Corn, sixty head Hogs, Cows and Calves, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN SMITH.

September 20, 1838.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidance of its approval. Its list embraces over Thirty Thousand Subscribers!! Extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the people of our Republic. It is the *largest* and *cheapest* Journal in the World!! The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain Tales, Narratives, Biographies, Essays; articles on Sciences, Mechanics, Agriculture, Foreign News, Morality, New Publications, Medicine, The Silk Culture, Domestic Intelligence, Health, Education, Amusement, The Drama, City Matters, Amusing Miscellany, The Markets, Humorous Poetical Articles, and all other matters discussed in a *universal family Journal*—furnishing altogether as vast, and we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal issued in the World.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace many of the best Writers of the Country.

This approved Family paper is strictly neutral in politics and religion, and the uncompromising opponent of all Quackery.

☞ $300 FOR A STORY!! ☜

Desirous to add interest to the columns of the Courier, we offer *a premium of* 300 *Dollars* for the best story that may be sent us before the first of November next, to be submitted to the decision of the following gentlemen, well known in the Literature of our country. Joseph R. Chandler, Robert Morris, Grenville Mellen, Ashbel Green, Jr.

To those writers who may send us Tales, which may not take the prize, but which we may wish to publish, we shall send an entire set of the *Views of Philadelphia*, by the celebrated Wild, embracing Twenty of the prominent buildings of our city, accompanied by letter press descriptions and Poetical Illustrations.

The price of the Courier is only $2, including the View of Fairmount and Girard College, for PAR MONEY AND NO POSTAGE.

M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
No. 70 *Dock Street*,
Opposite the Exchange, Philad.

TO CLUBS.

For $20 we send *ten copies* of the Courier, *for a year*, and the Works of Capt. Marryatt and Mr. Bulwer, embracing *eighteen Novels of the most popular Works of the day.*

For a $10 Bill we send *Five copies* of the Courier, with the Works either of Capt. Marryatt or Mr Bulwer.

For a $5 Note, we send to any subscriber the Courier, *for a year* and the *Twenty Views of Philadelphia*, by Wild, entire.

Editors with whom we exchange, as well as others, will place us under obligations by copying the above. To all who do so, we shall not only feel gratified to send the Courier, but we will, on their sending us a copy of their paper containing it, immediately forward them, by return mail, *Two of the most beautiful views, of Fairmount and Girard College*, that have ever been got up. To those Editors to whom we promised the *Small Views*, which we published in the Courier, on their noticing the fact on a copy of their paper, we will send those of *Fairmount and Girard College* instead, as a trifling regard for their polite compliance with our wishes.

Fifty Mills Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 19th of August last, an indented apprentice to the Tanning business, named JOHN FOWLER. The said boy is about 20 years and six months old, about five feet three inches high, and had on, when he left, a blue jeans coat, blue pantaloons, and a black hat with a small rim. The public is hereby forewarned from harbouring or employing said boy, as I will enforce the law against all who do so. Any person bringing the said boy to me, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks.

JAMES GOODMAN.

Rowan, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t

JUST RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:

2,000 lbs. stick Logwood,
1,250 lbs. loaf Sugar,
100 sacks Liv'pl. Salt,
900 lbs. Spring-Steel,
500 lbs blister, do.
44 kegs white Lead,
47 do. Nails and Brads,
45 boxes Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
1 ceroon Indigo (Span)
2 bbls. Dutch Madder,
10 pr. Smiths' Bellows,
50 do. Trace Chains,
40 pieces cotton Bagging, 42 and 43 inch,
100 do. narrow, 22 & 24 inch,
30 coils Bale Rope.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

Beef! Beef!!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Butchering business, and will be found at the Market-House every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, with as good Beef as the Mountains can afford, and will sell at the following prices: fore quarter, choice pieces, 4½; hind-quarter, choice pieces, 5½; by the whole quarter, 4 and 5 cents.

A. C. McLELLAND.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t.

Friend and Foe.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully requested to come forward, on or before the *24th day of October next*, and make payment. The Subscriber will feel gratified if this notice is heeded, but must inform all those whom it may concern, that after the day above mention they must settle with John H. Hardie, Esq., or Mr. David Kerns.

JEBEMIAH M. BROWN.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1838. 3t

To the Public.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 28th inst. two indented apprentices to the Blacksmith Business, named MYRICK MILLER and ALLISON MILLER. I will give one bushel of Coal for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me, or one half bushel for either of them; but will pay no other charges nor offer any thanks to those who may do it. All persons are hereby forewarned against harbouring or employing the said boys, as I am determined to enforce the law against any who may do so.

J. B. ELLIS.

Davie county, Sept. 20, 1838. 1t

SALISBURY RACES.

THE *Yadkin and Catawba Association Races*, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, when the following purses will be run for.

First day.—A Post Stake 2 years old, one mile out, subscription: $50,00. To close the day previous to the Race. On the same day 3 year olds,—mile heats, subscription: $100,00. To close the day previous to the Race.

2d day.—Two mile heats. Purse: $200,00

3d day.—Mile heats. Purse: $150,00.

4th day.—Best 3, in 5 mile heats. Purse: $100,00.

And the entrance money of the previous days added.

BY THE PROPRIETORS.

Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment

of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State,—Call and see.

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

NOTICE!

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Cabarrus county, at August Term, 1838, I will sell at the late dwelling house of John Furr, deceased, on Tuesday the 2d of October next, one Tract of Land, on which the widow of the dec'd. now lives, containing **three hundred and sixty-five Acres**, adjoining the lands of Alexander Kimmons, William L. Meek and others. Also, one other Tract, containing **sixty-two Acres**, adjoining the lands of Jacob Coleman, Esq., Peter Earnhart, and others.

The above Tracts of Land will be sold on a credit of twelve and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and security.

WM. BARRINGER, C. M. E.

By R. C. Cason, DEP. C.

Concord, August 18, 1838. 12:4t

NEW FASHIONS, FOR SPRING & SUMMER, 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY, informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

TO TRAVELLERS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and his former customers and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand in the

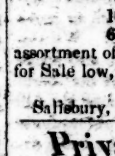
Town of Lincolnton.

He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him; and hopes by a continuation of his former attention to his business, to merit its continuance.

WM. SLADE.

September 6, 1838. 6t

25 DOLLARS REWARD.



RUN AWAY from the subscriber his man BOBIN, who absconded about the 28th of last month without any cause whatever, and it is believed he will endeavor to make his way to the State of Ohio. Robin is a tolerable bright mulatto, about six feet high; a stout muscular man, aged about 42 years; has one fore tooth missing, or a wide space between his fore teeth; has a scar on one of his cheek bones, occasioned by a burn when young, and the mark of a severe cut on one of his thumbs; he is very fond of spirits, and when drunk, is very outrageous. Robin has worked in a Tan yard for 20 years, and is a very good Tanner and Currier. He is also a good coarse Shoe Maker, and carried away his tools with him.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of Robin, so that I get him again. Any person apprehending said negro, will please address to me at Oxford, North Carolina.

JNO. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Oxford, 5th Sept., 1838. 14:tf

TOWN PROPERTY AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the following valuable property, lying in the town of STATESVILLE, North Carolina. Five adjoining Lots in said town, on which is the "EAGLE HOTEL." Also, directly opposite said Hotel, a Town Lot, containing one and half Acres, on which there is a good Blacksmith Shop.

100 ACRES

of good Land adjoining the Town; twenty-four Acres of which are under good cultivation, and seven Acres of excellent *meadow*. The arable and meadow Lands are enclosed, the rest is in timber. Also, four Acres contiguous to the Methodist Church. The four Acres together with the above Lot of one and half, are the property of James F. Harbin.

For terms ☞ apply to William Harbin, Esq., at the "Village Hotel," E. W. Jones, at the "Eagle Hotel" or to James F. Harbin, opposite Eagle Hotel, in the Town of Statesville.

September 6, 1838. 6t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Cheap, Cheap, very Cheap!

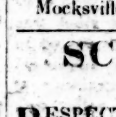
200 pieces Calicoes,
200 pieces brown Domestic,
20 do. Kentucky Jeans,
40 do. Northern Linseys,
200 Negro Blankets,
15 cases Fur Hats,
30 doz. Seat skin Caps,
1,500 lbs. Hemlock Leather,
6 doz. fine Calf Skins,
250 pair coarse and fine Brogans,
40 do. Seal and Calf skin Boots,
50 do. Carryall Hames,
6 hhds. Molasses,
10 do. Sugar,
60 bags Coffee,—together with a general assortment of all kinds of GOODS, just received and for Sale low, wholesale or retail, by

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. 6t

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER



INFORMS his friends and the public that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

COPAL Varnish, English Patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Strong, Japan used for painting, Varnish for Paintings and Drawings upon paper, &c., made, and will be kept constantly on hand for sale, wholesale or retail, by—

C. C. HARRISON,

Statesville, Iredell co., N. C. 12:6t

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only valued as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such wealth without the possession of health. Without bodily health and strength, neither the physical nor the mental, whether the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment. *Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—to any efficient effort in the attainment of human happiness. The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, there is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment will not be there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a well-to-do feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy a morsel of food; I am almost starved!"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, all this preface? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chief concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not spend our money—do we not see physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true, gentle reader, thou dost all this, and we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe that we homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health think that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not always employ the most judicious means to attain it.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of many people who are always dosing themselves with physic and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I've found Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I ever did in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, in swallowing a world of nauseous and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines. Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, that he undertake to mend and regulate the human machine without so much as knowing of what parts it consists and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call it, and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as he is with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand. He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—that of curing all diseases with a single prescription. Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, there never was, a panacea for all diseases. The vegetable PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But when it is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and *primo vio* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. How are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted! Life or far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Convinced from his previous practice, with disease in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect.

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—though it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those who know experience is the best of the truth they assert, Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. These are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills, they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale price.